

EARTH FIRST!

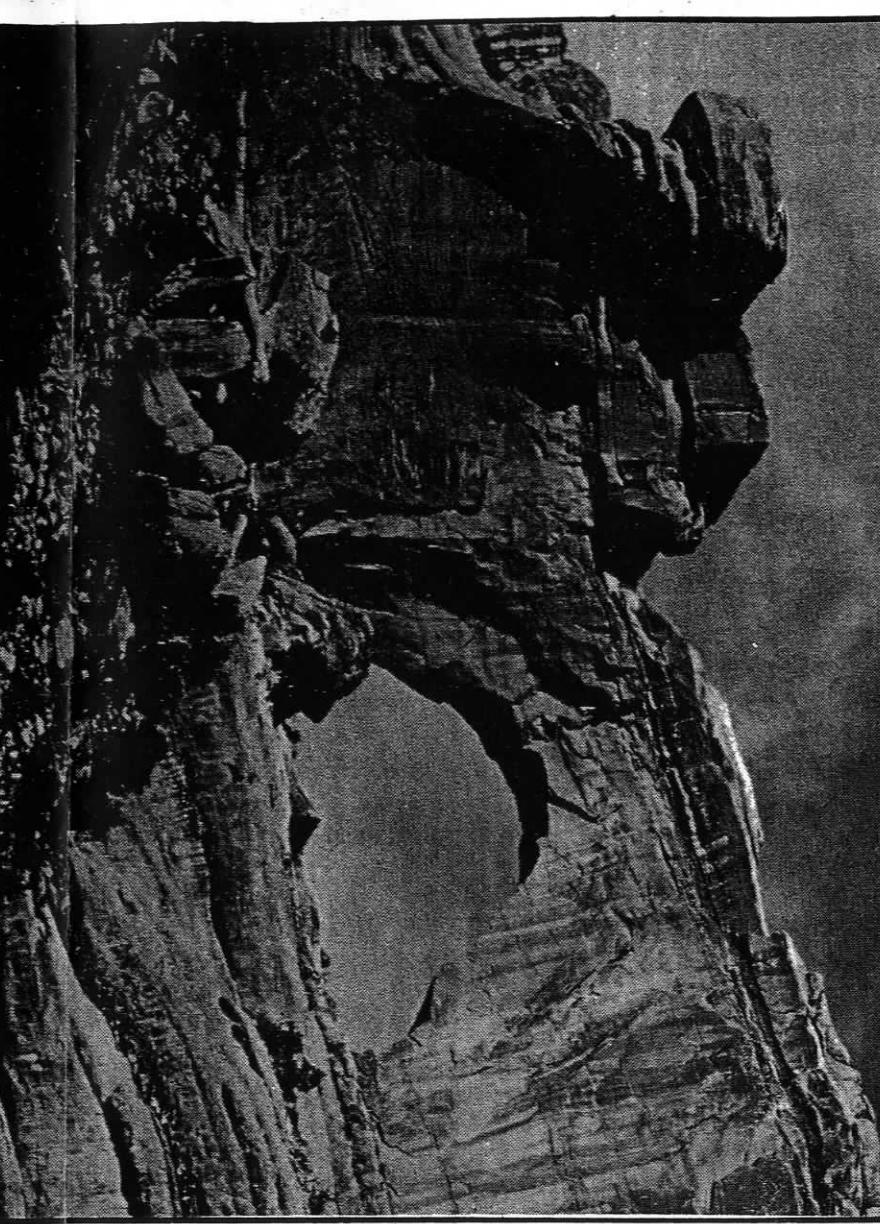
SAMHAIN EDITION

NOVEMBER 1, 1982



SOMETHING ROTTEN IN UTAH:

by Clive Kincaid



Nevills Arch in Owl Creek Canyon, Utah. Photo by Rick Warnick.

HO! For the San Juan

by Rick Warnick

"One vast continuity of waste and measurably valueless, except for nomadic purposes, hunting grounds for Indians and to hold the world together."

1861 newspaper report on San Juan County, Utah

Utah Highway 95, the two-lane blacktop that in the summer seems to bear nothing but Winner bags and boat trailers, cuts across from Hite Marina to Blanding and offers scenic views of far-off landmarks. You can see Jacob's Chair, the Cheesecake, Wooden Shoe Buttes, the Bears Ears. What you cannot see, hidden below the line of sight and behind the pinyons and the junipers, are the hundreds of intersecting canyons that cut deep into the forested mesa. Here is Grand Gulch, within a mile of the road in places yet inaccessible unless you provide a way in.

Continued page 12

The Bureau of Land Management's wilderness inventory of 22 million acres of public land in the state of Utah handed "Corporate America" a virtual carte blanche to the most scenic and mysterious landscape in North America. Somehow, this wild public land that was once "yours" has been "sold down the river" to Exxon, Gulf, AMAX, Phillips, Chevron, Getty, Kaiser, Texaco, Tenneco, Cottier, Plateau, and other "All American" industrial giants by the BLM's indefensible inventory decisions.

The future of Utah wilderness could be forever crippled by this arrogant government deception. How did it happen? Why did it happen?

AN ANSWER

There is an answer; there was a motive; and there is overwhelming redundant proof! Thousands of pieces of corroborating evidence now point conclusively to what really occurred in Utah. *There was a systematic and well-orchestrated, profligate prevarication precluding the subjective inventory of wilderness character with countless bias of extraneous non-wilderness data.* Wherever BLM managers were apprised of another resource value or private company interest that might conflict with a roadless area, either defined in such a way as to eliminate the errant parcels, or it was dropped entirely from further review. The BLM has managed to defend its innumerable inconsistent boundary adjustments with the notion of purported flexibility or "gray areas" built into the inventory procedures themselves, and has spent thousands of manhours developing elaborate and detailed explanations to counter public challenges. As one Utah/BLM staff professional insisted privately but emphatically, "The Manager's deliberate scheme is to bury the public record in so much bureaucratic bullshit that no one will ever figure it all out."

At this writing no fewer than 60 instances have been discovered where otherwise arbitrary and inexplicable BLM boundaries mysteriously coincide with the presence and absence of other documented resources. Potential conflicts now rest conveniently outside the roadless area and no significant conflict remains inside the roadless area (yet the true roadless area encompasses

No, there is no single memorandum or paper trail evincing illegal actions on the part of the BLM. There is no "smoking gun." Yet, the preponderance of evidence steers away from coincidence and points to a deliberate systematic exclusion of wilderness lands.

Not unlike other types of legal construction, absenting the ability to prove *literal intent*, it may very well be possible to prove *effect*. And there is one fatal flaw in the Utah inventory that comes close to convincingly proving both. The Utah BLM decided that the very government procedures that they managed to bend so well in scores of cases were simply not "flexible" enough for their tawdry manipulations. There were a few large roadless areas sufficiently in the public eye that the Bureau was having difficulty carving them up; areas where it was really impossible to play fast and loose with the inventory procedures. The Bureau just couldn't bear not to clear away more of those unwanted troubles and maybe feather a few nests besides.

So, what did the BLM do in Utah? Why of course, reformulate the offending rules—ask the Washington feds for an "exception" to the process; a little assistance to help the special circumstances in this special state. Not one of the other 10 western states needed "exceptional" treatment. From Montana to California, every other BLM office managed to work within the procedural framework imposed by government policy. Only the state of Utah seemed to have this peculiar wilderness problem.

So, the State Director of the BLM in Utah wrote two brief memoranda to Washington, D.C. which said, "We request that an exception be granted to adjust boundaries... due to the lack of outstanding characteristics (sic) in part of the unit. Each of these inventory units exhibit a high degree of character change... Portions... (contain wilderness character); 'Portions without... (wilderness character) will be deleted.' The Washington Office winced and grudgingly made the allowance—admonishing great care in utilizing this "variation from the general policy." So much for policy. BLM proceeded to butcher seven large roadless areas, justifying an average re-

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Look at your mailing label! If it's marked with red, this is your last issue unless you re-subscribe.

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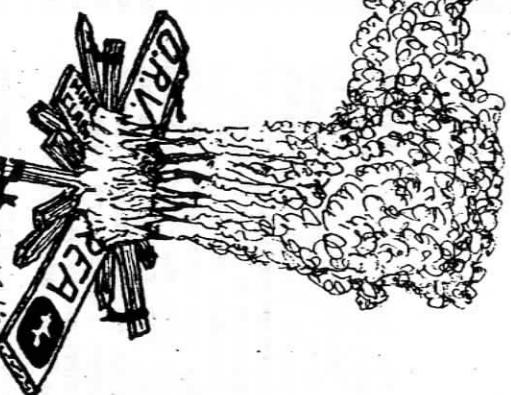
THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

"No Compromise in the Defense of Mother Earth!"

EARTH FIRST! is published eight times a year. Subscription is \$10 a year.

PO Box 235
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Around the Campfire



The *Earth First!* newsletter was launched on November 1, 1980. It's appropriate that Samhain marked the beginning of this publication since November 1st began the old European pagan year. (See LaRue Christie's *Earth Religion* this issue.) For its first year the newsletter was only eight or ten Xeroxed pages stapled together but under Susan Morgan's sterling motherhood it had a punch and passion that lit a fire in the conservation community and found an audience far larger than what we had hoped for.

When Susan moved from Breckenridge, Colorado, to Seattle, she took the paper with her. The second year of the *EF!* newsletter saw Pete Dustrud of Salt Lake City become editor. Pete put in long hours in the darkroom, over the light table, and at the typewriter to prove that *Earth First!* could put out a real newspaper. Pete also had the added burden of starting the *EF!* t-shirt and bumpersticker business.

As this publication begins its third year, we no longer call it a newsletter, but *EARTH FIRST!* *The Radical Environmental Journal* to reflect its more expansive outlook. We've been very pleased the last couple of months that many folks have sent in good material and we are looking forward to more submissions in the future. *EF!* is looking better and it is due to our artists, Marcy Willow of Eugene, Kathy Bogan of *High Country News*, Mad Jack of *No Fixed Address*, and Karen Tanner of Reno. With the help of all of you, your new editors (Bart, Wildcat Annie, and I) are beginning to get this monster under control.

In the last issue we began a tradition of reviving important conservation works from the past. We continue this issue with a 1927 wilderness inventory by Bob Marshall and an article on the destruction of the Salmon River Country from the 1936 *Living Wilderness*. Ned Ludd is again with us, presenting further ideas on closing roads from Hank Fonda.

Our main feature this issue, however, is the Bureau of Land Management (the Bureau of Leasing Management as *América de Los Volcanes* from New Mexico calls it). Our emphasis is the BLM wilderness review and how it has been corrupted. This is nothing less than a national tragedy and although Clive Kincaid points out that the corruption of the wilderness review reaches its zenith in Utah, our correspondents remind us that it has been tossed into Exxon's lap from every corner of the shining

sun.

West from the beginning, Bart and I have been doing a little field work on the BLM inventory here in eastern Nevada and have found the BLM work to be appalling. In one case, the BLM drew a boundary along a "road" that the dirt-biking district wilderness coordinator couldn't find on his motorcycle. But Utah is the worst. I've been plowing through RARE II documents, BLM state inventory books, and other tragic comedies as part of our research for the *EF!* inventory.

As we were putting the final

copy for this issue together to be sent off to the typesetters, a large box of files from the previous editor of *EF!* arrived in the mail.

We couldn't help but browse

through the many letters from Earth lovers around the country and some from across the seas.

Doggoneit, but it's inspiring to know all of you are out there! We unfortunately came across several letters complaining about botched responses to mail orders and foiled-up subscriptions. And there were many fine submissions to the paper that were never used and probably never acknowledged. We are sorry about that.

We hope that you like the new *EF!* and will give us a chance to prove ourselves. If you have a long-standing complaint, let us know!

We'll do our best to rectify it.

—DF

I'd like to make a special plea for more *EF!* regional reports and grassroots news. If you tried unsuccessfully in the past to have your local *EF!* information published in this paper, try again. As your new news editor, I want to cover what is going on in the radical environmental movement from Boston to San Diego, from Canada to Australia. I'd also like to encourage all of you to send in news items suitable for the *Nemesis News Net*—particularly *any* news about monkey-wrenching or militant action in defense of Earth *anywhere*. One of our main purposes is to present the news of the non-traditional Earth protection movement. We need your help to do that. Feel free to include black and white photographs or art work with your regional reports.

—B.K.

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Letters



Dear fellow radicals,
I'm a federal wildlife biologist who heard about your group from other environmental magazine articles. How do I get involved? I'm one of those late 60s Vietnam veterans. flower children that figured the only way to save the world was to work from the inside. It's harder than hell to be "in" with the bastards most of the time, but at other times it's really worth it.

Alaska

Dear *EF!*
Thank you, thank you for printing Bob Marshall's 1936 inventory of roadless areas. I've heard about it for years but was never able to find anything about it. Looking at what we had that recently and realizing what we've lost, makes me furious. It also makes me want to save even more than we've been asking for in wilderness.

Colorado

Dear friends,
Wow! Was that road-spiking idea in Dear Ned Ludd ever great! I know a lot of "roads" I'm going to take care of now. When I see how the plutocrats in industry and government are destroying our wild lands with impunity, I'm afraid that even the "radical" actions of Earth First! won't do any good. But with my hacksaw and rebar now, I can protect some special places for me. Thanks for continuing Ned Ludd and please give me more of the same.

Rebar Fred

Dear Earth First!
Recently I met someone on a hike that belonged to Earth First!. She was wearing a green t-shirt with your logo on the front. I am very interested in your movement, since I have read several of Edward Abbey's books.

Sincerely,
Raymond Barrio

Ed. Note: This should be encouraged to all of you to wear your Earth First! t-shirts when hiking (but don't wear them in bars in Hanksville, Utah.)

EARTH FIRST!
Samhain Edition
November 1, 1982
Vol. III, No. 1

Earth First! is a publication of The Circle of Darkness. Entire contents are copyrighted, 1982, but we're more than happy to allow reprinting if credit is given. Earth First! is a forum for the radical environmental movement and responsibility rests with the respective authors and correspondents. While Earth First! does not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of their police power.

Agents provocateurs will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

All manner of contributions are welcomed and should be typed, double-spaced, and sent with a SASE (but we're loose and will take chicken scratchings on clean toilet paper). Send everything to PO Box 235, Ely, NV 89301 except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, PO Box 1003, Telluride, CO 8135.

*Dave Foreman, Editor
Bart Koenig, Associate Editor
Wildcat Annie, Associate Editor
& Merchandise Coordinator
Art Goodtimes, Poetry Editor
Marcy Willow, Art
Karen Tanner, Art
Mad Jack, Art
Kathy Bogan, Art
Jackson Hole EF!, Mailing*

Pardon me while I go kick over the Dempsey Dumpster out back of the Hotel Nevada. It's enough to make a nice person like me put on one of our black "Defend the Wilderness" t-shirts and do some thing.

Some of you—particularly in the East—did not receive your Lughnasaad issue of *EF!* until far too late. We apologize. There have been a few snafus getting this operation back on schedule and figuring out our mailing list. We hope you got *Mabon* a little quicker and that this issue got to you only a week or two late. We think that all is functioning fine now. If you have any problems with receiving your copy of *EF!* please let us know.

—Wildcat Annie

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earth-perverts like Watt and Burford.

Dear Earth First!

After reading the article in *Newsweek* about Earth First!, my immediate reaction was to write them for your address. Since I only received it today, obviously their reaction was not as immediate as mine.

In any case, although I've not been active, I'm highly interested in the environmental activities of the Southwest. I spend the bulk of my spare time backpacking and each time I hear of proposed industrialism in these and other areas, I feel sick. I want to do something, but the Sierra Club kind of leaves me cold and Haydukes' activities are a bit too radical. (Much as I admire him.)

—Albuquerque, NM

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor are encouraged. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Be sure to indicate if you wish your name and location to appear. Send to PO Box 235, Ely, NV 89301.

Dear EF!

Tell me more! Any friend of Edward Abbey is a friend of mine. How can I help? Thanks

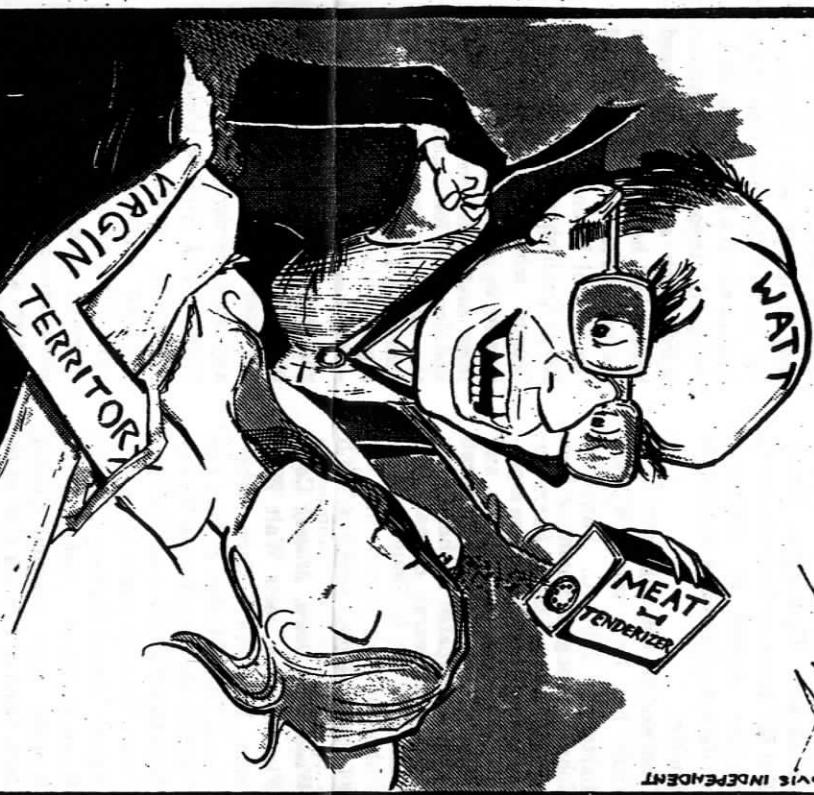
Oklahoma

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So, look for the December issue of *Outside*. We'll try to find a copy here in Ely.

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Cartoon by Burr Frye Reprinted by Permission.

Unrealistic?

Editorial Comment

Utah is not the only place that is plagued by the BLM's Wilderness program. Nevada also has its share of troubles. Take the Winnemucca District, and the spectacular expanse known as the Black Rock Desert. One of BLM's possible alternatives is "all wilderness." Essentially the alternative represents the remnants of what should have been *all wilderness* but was whittled down during the inventory.

In this light, I was disappointed by one conservation group's newsletter concerning this region that said "We feel that the alternative of *all wilderness* is unfortunately *unrealistic*." Webster's defines *realistic* as "rejecting the visionary." By that standard Earth First! is *unrealistic* and damn proud of it!

Earth First! has gone on record and challenged the Nevada BLM. We have proposed a "wilderness complex" for the Black Rock country of over 2 million acres. We stand by our proposal for the Black Rock Desert.

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GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO EARTH FIRST!

For every gift subscription to *Earth First!* which you make before January 1, 1983, we will send you a Winter Solstice present: your choice of a monkey-wrench, bumpersticker, or 10 Silent Agitators. Be sure to indicate your selection with each gift subscription. What better way to brighten 1983 for someone than a subscription to EF?

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Earth First! has responded instead, with our own proposals. Instead of playing a BLM game, defined by thousands of acres, we are proposing millions of acres for protection in a series of "wilderness complexes." (This is apart from our Wilderness Preserve which are even more far-reaching.)

For example, in the magnificent Henry Mountains region the BLM is supporting wilderness

for only two areas totalling 97,000 acres. In sharp contrast, EF! supports a Greater Henry Mountains-Little Rockies Wilderness Complex of around 80,000 acres.

Our complexes include wilderness study areas, non-selected inventoried roadless lands, lands that should have been inventoried, and lands that should be restored to a natural condition. Our management goal calls for phasing out non-conforming uses, closing roads, acquiring inholdings, throwing out invalid mining claims, etc.

At this time we have also proposed a Greater Escalante-Kaiparwits Complex of over two million acres, a Greater Dirty Devil-Fiddler Butte Complex of over 60,000 acres, and a complex of over 200,000 acres that includes lands adjacent to the southern end of Zion National Park.

We have a vision for Utah. We must make Utah a *National* Issue. We have set our sights above BLM's artificial rules and beyond their bogus inventory.

—CAT TRACKS—



by Chim Blea

The Terror of Nuclear War

It is interesting that during the 25 years or so that the threat of total nuclear war has hung over our heads like Damocles' sword, we have paid serious attention to it only twice. The first time was during the Cuban Missile Crisis era when family fallout shelters were springing up in suburban backyards like beer cans after a beach party. The second time is, of course, now. Perhaps the massed human consciousness of these things in the air—in both of these cases the increased likelihood of nuclear war between West and East. The fact that so many people are concerned about what it is growing.

Many conservationists have become active in the effort to prevent the atomic conflagration and quite a number of environmental groups have made it one of their major issues, calling thermonuclear war "the ultimate ecological catastrophe." I certainly can't discount the horror of such a war. It would be the greatest disaster to befall the human race and civilization. I am concerned, however, with several things about the growing movement against nuclear war.

The popularly portrayed result of a major atomic war has Earth as a blackened cinder in the vastness of space. The few human survivors are cancer-ridden mutants waiting to die. Cockroaches and lichens are the only life forms surviving in the long term. This is bunccombe. Sure, if you're in Washington, D.C. or Omaha when the Roostie missiles come down you're going to be fried. If you're downwind from Colorado Springs or Tucson you're going to die of radiation poisoning. Millions will die in the attack, and millions more will face horrible, lingering deaths from burns, starvation, radiation poisoning, other injuries, and psychological collapse. The infrastructure of society may break down. Chaos may be loosed upon the land. Civilized society could collapse. But awful as these results may be, they've been exaggerated by some of the best-known nuclear war opponents.

We talk about how nuclear war would be a cataclysmic ecological wipe-out but most of the supporting evidence focuses on the impacts on human beings and especially on civilized human beings. Maybe it would destroy civilization. I personally wouldn't consider that such an ecological calamity. I am deeply concerned with the effects of nuclear war on the rest of life on Earth. But Earth may be more resilient than we think—if the duration of *abuse* is short. I don't think severe impacts, it must be said quite simply: it is possible to survive nuclear war between the USA and USSR without becoming a character in an H.G. Wells story.

We talk about how nuclear war areas will be air blasts—maximizing death and destruction over the target but producing relatively little fallout. Ground blasts will be reserved for hardened missile and command sites. Such targets will produce nasty fallout plumes which will lay waste to parts of the country but they will be limited. It also must be stressed that fallout does mellow significantly after a relatively short period. The popular conception from *On The Beach* is rubbish. Even the threat of many atomic bombs wiping out the ozone layer and allowing excessive ultraviolet rays to reach Earth may not be as serious as once thought. Some current research has hopeful news on that score. Without downplaying its severe impacts, it must be said quite simply: it is possible to survive nuclear war between the USA and USSR without becoming a character in an H.G. Wells story.

The bombs targeted to urban areas will be air blasts—maximizing death and destruction over the target but producing relatively little fallout. Ground blasts will be reserved for hardened missile and command sites. Such targets will produce nasty fallout plumes which will lay waste to parts of the country but they will be limited. It also must be stressed that fallout does mellow significantly after a relatively short period. The popular conception from *On The Beach* is rubbish. Even the threat of many atomic bombs wiping out the ozone layer and allowing excessive ultraviolet rays to reach Earth may not be as serious as once thought. Some current research has hopeful news on that score. Without downplaying its severe impacts, it must be said quite simply: it is possible to survive nuclear war between the USA and USSR without becoming a character in an H.G. Wells story.

survivors will be staggering, starved monsters, their pain relieved even by heroin, on a glowing piece of charcoal. This is my main concern with the exaggeration of the effects of nuclear war. *Two many good people who should survive don't want to*. Other people are planning who won't learn anything from the war, who will want to recreate industrial civilization (read *Lukifer's Hammer*). Some of the rest of us need to be around to do whatever we can to prevent the recreation of industrial civilization. There'll be a lot of work to do in the early years after a war to insure that human beings do not regain their stranglehold on Earth, to develop a postwar society that can live on Earth without making it uninhabitable for everything else.

If you think nuclear war is likely, by all means work to prevent it (especially by opposing things like the MX missile which will cause more ground blasts and more radioactive fallout). But also be prepared to survive if and when it comes. If you aren't prepared to survive and do, you'll be a burden on your friends who have had the foresight to lay away food, tools, weapons, etc. in their retreats. By crashing in on them, you'll lessen their chances for survival.

If you want to delve further into this subject, read Bruce Clayton's *Life After Doomsday* (he has a Ph.D. in ecology) and take a look at *Survive* magazine. (It is written by the kind of survivalists about whom I am concerned but it has good information and may offer some evidence to counter the sense of hopelessness promulgated by some nuclear war opponents.)

Our letter stated the following: "Your wilderness process has been a steady march toward wholesale elimination. We urge you to look back at Bob Marshall's 1930s proposal for wilderness in southern Utah and realize that much of the country is still intact and deserving of a grand plan for protection. We fully embrace Marshall's vision for Utah's landscape."

There's a special place in the Henry Mountains where bison move among the aspen and you can gaze to the "far beyond." I long to see the sunset's glow from there again. And, with the sun rise, I will pledge to be steadfast in the struggle to save wild Utah. —B.K.

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So, look for the December issue of *Outside*. We'll try to find a copy here in Ely.

—B.K.

Dear EF!

Tell me more! Any friend of Edward Abbey is a friend of mine. How can I help? Thanks

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Dear EF!</

THE FOREST SERVICE ASSAULT ON BIG WILDERNESS

by Dave Foreman

Foreman

In 1924 the United States Forest Service protected nearly one million acres of the headwaters of the Gila River in southwestern New Mexico as a "Wilderness Reserve." During the next fifteen years the Forest Service set aside a total of some fourteen million acres to be preserved in its roadless condition. These old wilderness and primitive areas still form the bulk of the National Wilderness Preservation System today in the Lower 48 states. Conservationists applaud the Forest Service by the Forest Service on larger roadless areas during the same period. Not even ten years after creating the Gila Wilderness, the Forest Service sliced it down the middle with the North Star Road. In the late twenties and early thirties, the agency embarked on an ambitious road building program designed to "open up" vast tracts of wild land with highways and spur truck trails. In order to give modern-day conservationists greater perspective on the destruction of big wilderness during our century, *Earth First!* presented Bob Marshall's 1936 inventory of large roadless areas last issue. In this issue, we'd like to share two other important documents with you.

While recently rummaging through Bob Marshall's private papers in the Bancroft Library in Berkeley, I discovered a hand-written card entitled, "Wilderness Areas." It had two lists, one marked "1927" and the other "Future." Although I have seen no other reference to this card, it was obviously an early (1927) inventory by Bob Marshall of Forest Service roadless areas over one million acres and what would be left in the near future if Forest Service road construction plans proceeded. The areas were calculated in sections and no states identified the areas. I have refigured the areas in acres and indicated the state of each.

Name	Future	Acres
Central Idaho		7,668,480
Northern Cascade (WA)		3,435,520
Central Sierra (CA)		2,906,240
Flathead (MT)		2,360,960
Northwestern Wyoming		1,462,400
Olympic (WA)		1,440,640
Columbia-Rainier (WA)		1,356,800
Gila (NM)		1,327,360
Seven Devils (OR/ID)		1,203,840
Southern Cascade (OR)		1,191,040
South Yellowstone (WY)		1,140,480
Boise-Sawtooth (ID)		1,130,240
Northeastern Utah		1,109,120
Prescott-Tonto (AZ)		1,106,560
Santa Barbara (CA)		1,123,200
Beartooth-Absaroka (MT)		1,097,600
		974,080

Name	1927	Acres
Central Idaho		4,793,600
Central Sierra (CA)		2,350,720
Flathead (MT)		2,221,440
NW Wyoming		1,462,400
St. Joe-Clearwater (ID)		1,400,960
South Yellowstone (WY)		1,123,200
Prescott-Tonto (AZ)		1,097,600
Beartooth-Absaroka (MT)		974,080

THE SELWAY-SALMON RIVER WILDERNESS



"The Lolo Trail is no more. "The bulldozer blade has ripped out the hoof tracks of Chief Joseph's ponies. The trail was worn deep by centuries of Nez Perce and Blackfeet Indians, by Lewis and Clark, by companies of Northwest Company fur traders by General Howard's cavalry horses, by Captain Mullan, the engineer, and by the early-day forest ranger. It is gone, and in its place there is only the print of the automobile tire in the dust.

"What of the camps of fragrant memory—Camp Martin, Rocky Ridge, No Seem Meadows, Bald Mountain, Indian Grave, Howard Camp, Indian Post Office, Spring Mountain, Cayuse Junction, Packers Meadow? No more will the traveler unsaddle his ponies to roll and graze on the new Forest Service road, and the old camps are no more than a place to store spare barrels of gasoline.

"No more will the mountain man ride the high ridges between the Kootenay and the Choppin-nish. Smoking his pipe in the mountains, sniffing the morning cool."

"It is now but three hours' drive from the streets of Missoula to the peak where Captain Lewis smoked his pipe and wrote in his

journal: 'From this elevated spot we have a commanding view of the surrounding mountains, which so completely enclose us that though we have once passed them, we almost despair of ever escaping from them without the assistance of the Indians.' Only ten years ago it was just as Lewis and Clark saw it.

"So it is everywhere. The hammer rings in the CCC camp on the remotest waters of the Selway. The bulldozer snorts on Running Creek, that once limit of the back of the beyond. The moose at Elk Summit lift their heads from the lily pads to gaze at the passing motor truck. Major Fenn's beloved Coolwater Divide has become a road.

"No more can one slip up to the big lick at Powell for a frosty October morning and see the elk in droves. The hunters swarm in motor cars to the public campgrounds.

"And all to what end? Only a few years ago the great Clearwater wilderness stretched from the Bitterroot to Kooska; from the Cedar Creek mines to the Salmon River and beyond. No road and no permanent human habitation marred its primitive nature. There it lay—the last frontier—an appeal to the mind of the few adventurous souls who might wish to plunge for weeks beyond human communication.

"The Forest Service sounded the note of progress; it opened up the wilderness with roads and telephone lines, and airplane landing fields. It capped the mountain peaks with white-painted lookout houses, laced the ridges and streams with a network of trails and telephone lines, and poured in thousands of fire fighters year after year in a vain attempt to control forest fires.

"Has all this effort and expenditure of millions of dollars added anything to human good? Is it possible that it was all a ghastly mistake like plowing up the good buffalo grass sod of the dry prairies?"

With these poetic words, Elers Koch summarized in the *Journal of Forests*, of February, 1935, the rapid destruction of what

the heart of eight million acre wilderness tract. He described eloquently the irreplacable values which have been destroyed. Nevertheless, in spite of this terrific damage, there

remains in the huge Selway-Salmon River country of Central Idaho, even in its greatly diminished expanse, the largest forest wilderness possibility in the United States.

Roughly speaking, this area is bounded by the Lolo Trail and the

Lolo Pass roads on the North, the

Bitterroot Valley on the East, the

Challis, Bonanza, Casto, Cape Horn truck trails and the Stanley Highway on the South, and a somewhat indefinite zone on the west running in general through Range 8 East of the Boise meridian. Within this vast forest wilderness are nearly three million acres which are almost free from mechanical developments, although here and there stub truck trails do enter for a considerable distance. The commercial values within this area are very slight. The fire danger is severe, but there is no evidence that a truck trail program will make any material difference in the total area burned. It is possible that the advantage gained by faster travel on truck trails will be largely offset by the drying up of the fuel which always occurs along openings in the forest, by the increased causes of fire which inevitably will come in on truck trails, and by the fact that a forest organization which gets into the habit of going everywhere by automobile is inclined to become soft. So far as giving the automobile a chance to see scenery of this type, there are many scenic highways through adjacent Washington and Idaho which make accessible to the motorist fully as beautiful country.

The Forest Service now has a very ambitious truck trail program for the entire half of this

wilderness which lies north of the Salmon River. If this program is carried out, it will leave the largest tract without roads less than 150,000 acres in size. South of the Salmon River, the Forest Service has set aside a million-acre primitive area, but it has already run one truck trail into it and is proposing to construct two more. In addition, an ambitious truck trail program has been proposed for a fringe of at least half a million acres more outside of the primitive area which should be kept in wild condition.

In summary, because this is the largest possible forest wilderness which can yet be saved, because in preserving it no important economic values will be locked up, because truck trails do not seem to furnish the solution of the fire problem, it is strongly urged that this area be set aside as a great wilderness and that all the Forest Service truck trail programs within it be abandoned. All who appreciate the wilderness and agree with this policy are requested to write at once to the Forest Service.

Reprinted from the September 1935 Living Wilderness

DEAR NED LUDD

Closing Roads

by Hank Fonda

With Reagan's swinish cohorts in a feeding frenzy at Watt's trough, only personal acts of conscience can prevent irreparable damage to the Earth mother. Most exploitation of the life-systems requires a road, and there is no way that the death-machine can afford to constantly repair the road network (on public lands) if even a few hundred people across the country are making a spare time project out of trashing it. Roads are difficult and expensive to maintain, and especially so in many of the areas we want to save. Selected areas, such as *de facto* wilderness and roadless areas denied protection in the RARE II ripoff, can be protected by cutting the unsurfaced roads that are built and used in the process of exploitation. *Individuals* can use the techniques described here, with simple, cheap tools, to prevent vehicle access to sensitive areas. You can prevent the testing that is needed to prove commercial feasibility for proposed developments such as drilling or mining. You can harass and render unprofitable an existing exploitative enterprise. Anyone who wishes to stop vehicles on an unpaved road should read the Sept. 21 *Dear Ned Ludd* column in *EF!* A sharpened, 1/2" metal rod, driven into the wheel-ruts, is the simplest, quickest, easiest way to close a road. The angle-cut (hacksawed) rod is too blunt to penetrate a shoe sole (even a sneaker), but a vehicle's weight forces it through the tire. The foot-long stakes are driven into the ground until the sharp end projects only about three inches. A simple "cap" (which is screwed together from plumbing pipe) fits over the sharp end to protect it from being blunted while driving.

But for a variety of reasons, you may want to employ additional methods of stopping traffic. For instance you might want to make the damage look like an act of nature (or at most, vandalism).

You might want to prevent quick restoration of road usage; as each "road stake" is found it can be removed, whereas some of these techniques will require a major effort to repair. On occasion the money, equipment, and initiative to make the repairs will not come together, and it will be put off.

Even delay of destruction is a victory for those who seek to defend life.

The well-known methods of cutting a tree across, or rolling a boulder onto, a road are of little value for our purposes. Trees can be cut out of the way, and the intruder suffers no loss. Trees can be of use on footpaths where dirt-bikes are a problem. Hikers simply step over, while the bike has to be dragged over the log(s). Of course the logs have to be placed in spots where dirt-bikes can't ride around the ends, and it has to be done in many places to present a real deterrent. A tree across the road might be effective in conjunction with another operation to delay motorized pursuit. Any boulder you can drag into the road, some 4-wheel driver with a winch can probably move out. But for those occasions where you feel that a big rock can be placed in a hard-to-remove position, the most useful tools for maneuvering big rocks and logs

are: a "come-along," rated 2 tons or heavier; 2 or more cubic chokers; 2 spud bars; a hydraulic (car or truck) jack; large and small rock chisels; and log-splitting wedges. You probably won't need all these tools on any one job, but with a tool kit like this you can do anything it is practical to do with hand labor. All these can be bought cheaply at flea markets, and anyone who works in a construction trade can easily obtain the bars, come-along, chokers, etc. . . . A "choker" is a length of cable with a loop in each end; one loop is passed through the other loop, with the cable wrapped around the load to be lifted or moved. Pulling on the free loop pulls the slack out, "choking" the cable tight around the load, hence the name. You will need at least two chokers and four is better. Just buy 50 feet of good, flexible 5/16" or 3/8" stranded steel cable and have it cut in four equal pieces where you buy it if possible; it takes a special cutter to do a neat job on cable. Now double the ends back to form a loop of about 6" diameter, then double cable-clip it. Cable clips can be bought in any hardware store and must be matched to the size of the cable they are to be used on; they can be put on with a wrench or vise-grip pliers. The come-along, or hand winch, can be attached directly to the object to be moved, or it can be used in conjunction with other tackle. You can use it to pull a rope or cable through blocks to multiply its rated power. The small reel on a hand-winch will only hold a few feet of cable, so you have to secure the load and get a new grip frequently. A logging chain is handy for this work; for one thing it acts as its own choker, since it has a fitting on each end that grips on any chain link it is slipped over.

Steel carabiners are really indispensable for all rigging work, especially for use as "fairleads" (with the Teflon rollers is best) to lead cables and ropes over/around turns. Any library should have books that explain rigging and the use of tackle in detail: Chapman's have sufficient coverage of the subject.

"Spud" bars are just long, heavy duty pry-bars. You can make a really nice one cheaply by using a piece of heavy-wall steel box tube. Cut a slot in the end of the box-tube, slip a piece of leaf-spring in the slot, and have a welding shop run a bead every-where the leafspring touches the tube. Use the come-along to pull on the end of a log as a giant lever if even a pry bar won't do the job.

The hydraulic jack is useful for raising something enough to get a bar or roller under it, and it can be used for "pushing" as described below. The rock chisels can be used to start blocks of fractured rock, as can the thicker splitting wedges.

Undercutting a bank is only a little better than logs and rocks, as the rubble can usually be cleared out of the way, or driven over, with less trouble than it took to bring it down. However, it is possible to find conditions in which a modest effort applied to an unstable bank will fill up part of the road where there are no easy detours. Using the spud bar in the cracks of fractured rock is

sometimes feasible. After a bank is well undermined, a ditch across the *top* of the bank will help to bring it down; remain on the uphill side of the ditch and/or rope-off to avoid becoming part of the landslide! If after undercutting the bank and ditching across the top it still won't slide, you can lay a pole on each side of the bottom of the ditch. Lay the hydraulic jack on its side, between the poles, and jack them apart; they spread the load along the ditch and pushes the undermined bank off.

Much better than blocking the road is to *remove* part of the road bed. This is especially effective on a steep hillside where more "fill" is hard to get and stabilize in place. One simple, small-scale way to do this is to ditch the natural water flow downward across the road. The best place is where a "cove" or watercourse crosses the road on a hill. Such a spot will often have a culvert or "waterbreak" to keep the run-off from washing out the road. You can "dig" out a water-break creating a ditch across the road, which running water will deepen. If it is too narrow and shallow it is easy to fill with a log or two. If it is too wide it can be "forded." A pick, pry-bar, and long-handled, pointed shovel are about all the tools needed for such a job.

If the road has culverts, you can just stuff the uphill ends with rocks, etc. and dig through the road fill to expose the top of the culvert. If this is done at the beginning of a seasonal rainy period, most of the culverts will wash out, creating an excellent vehicle barrier. Or you can remove the culverts, using the come-along or a vehicle to drag them out. First dig all the road fill off the tops and free the ends enough to get a choker on them. Using pole A-frames and fairleads as necessary, get an upward pull on the end of the culvert, lifting it out of the road. Use the come-along or a vehicle to pull on the cable, through tackle as necessary, and then bend it when one end is free, leaving it half buried in the road.

FOREMAN BIDS FOR NAT'L SIERRA CLUB BOARD

3. Budgeting 1.8 million dollars for the new S.C. catalog and mailorder store, as Foreman put it, "Sucks."

4. S.C. should have a stronger commitment to political activity. Foreman's background includes:

—Southwest Rep. The Wilderness Society

—Washington lobbying coordinator, The Wilderness Society

—Vice-Chair, Rio Grande Chapter Sierra Club

—Chair, New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee

—Board of Trustees, New Mexico Nature Conservancy

—Founder, American Rivers Conservation Council

—New Mexico Chair, Conservationists for Carter

—Editor, Earth First!

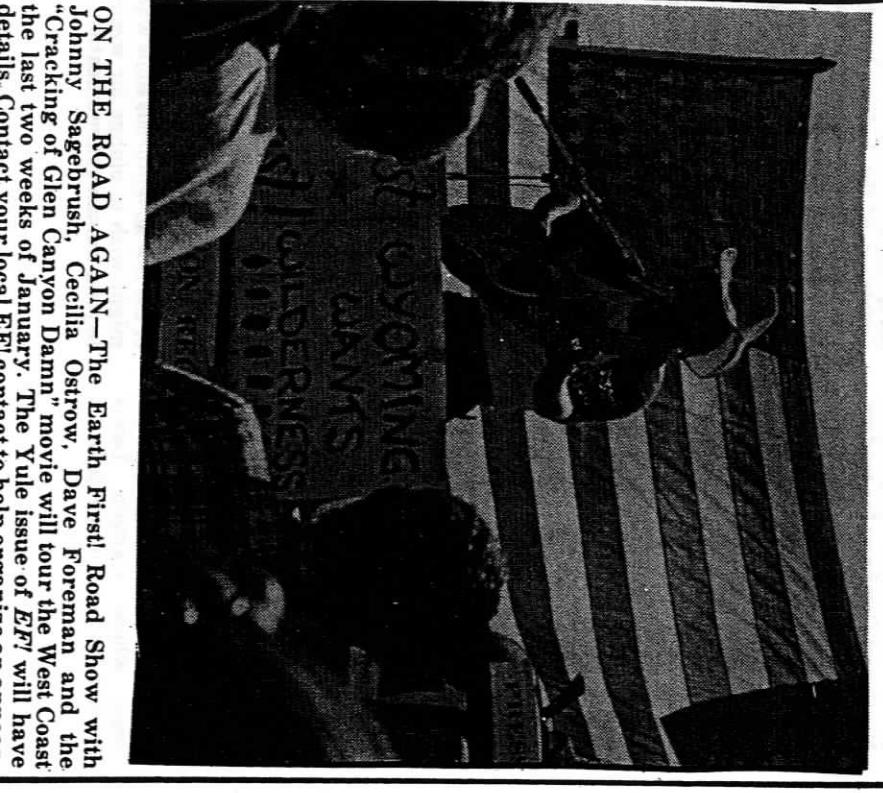
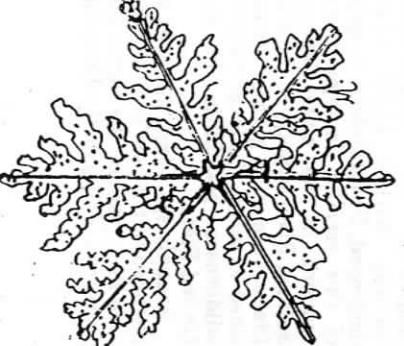
Important Details

To qualify for nomination, Foreman needs 200 signatures. Only Sierra Club members can sign.

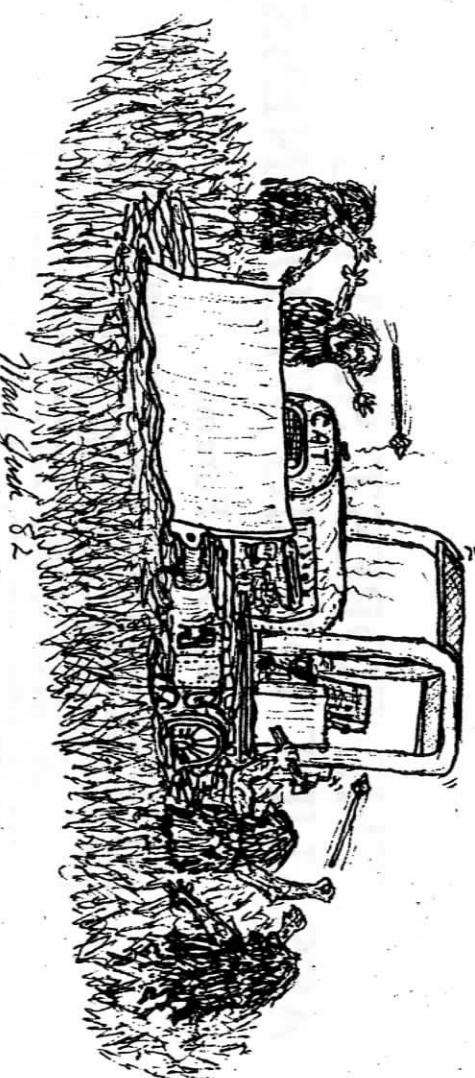
For petitions and a write-up on Dave contact:

B. Koehler, campaign chairman
Box 891
Ely, Nevada 89301

*Please return signed petitions to the above address by DEC. 10, 1982.



ON THE ROAD AGAIN—The Earth First! Road Show with Johnny Sagebrush, Cecilia Ostrow, Dave Foreman and the "Cracking of Glen Canyon Dam" movie will tour the West Coast the last two weeks of January. The Yule issue of *EF!* will have details. Contact your local *EF!* contact to help organize an appearance in your area.



EARTH RELIGION

by LaRue Christie

What insanity is this? None at all. Still oriented as to time, place, and person, but oriented from an older perspective, Samhain (pronounced something like "soween," "sow-heen," or "saven") is the first day of the new year in ancient Earth Religions.

The rationale for choosing what is now November 1st as the first day of the year arises quite logically from the structure of these old religions. Almost all forms of Earth religion have in common the worship of a female goddess and a male god. In many forms, the goddess is worshipped as "first among equals," and the god is worshipped as her consort and counterpart. Male and female deities have, in the past, been associated with both the sun and the moon. Because the deity represented by the heavenly body has been known to "change sex," as the culture changed, understanding the images can become quite complicated. But the Earth is always female; thus, those who revere the Goddess, In Celtic tradition, the goddess retires for the winter on November 1st, leaving the world under the reign of the Hunter God (who may also be called the Horned God, the Holly King, and the Lord of Misrule) until spring (Beltane) when She again emerges, fertile and nurturing, to bring all the world and its life forms under her benevolent rule.

Some forms of this belief system, having gained in symbolic sophistication over time, have persisted since the dawn of recorded history. Despite systematic persecution, they survive today and are consciously and openly practiced by the brave and the foolhardy. Many others revere the same concepts secretly or unconsciously. And almost everyone practices certain aspects of Earth religions without knowing the ancient and archetypal meanings of the rituals.

Samhain, literally "Summer's End," has always been a time of feast and celebration. It was the time when the old pastoralists selected the breeding stock they thought they could feed through the winter and slaughtered the remainder, saltning away all that was not to be immediately eaten. All the harvest had to be gathered in by this time, too, because of the Pooka, a hobgoblin who delighted in tormenting humans and would destroy or contaminate anything left in the fields over Samhain Eve. A demon disciplinarian!

There must have been an uncertain nervousness, an anxiety, among the people about whether the food stored would be enough to see them all through the winter. In order to propitiate the winter spirits who rode the wind with the Hunter God, ritual sacrifice was observed. In even older times, there is much evidence that actual human sacrifice was performed. Such sacrifices may have served a practical as well as symbolic function. Some sources suggest that criminals or other unwanted, burdensome people in the tribe were chosen for the burning. Ritual and actual sacrifice had cathartic and realistic functions in ancient times and

was not thought so terrible where belief in reincarnation was absolute and universal throughout the majority of the world's religions. The custom of burning that which is unwanted survives into the present in England where an effigy of Guy Fawkes (a king's assassin) is burned, and in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where Zozobra ("Old Man Gloom," a 60-foot-tall symbol of anxiety and care) is burned in an elaborate ritual. The burning of Zozobra is Celtic in origin; it originated with the Mexican Indians, another culture which has at its roots the religious reverence for the Earth and Mother Nature. "Burn him, burn him!" signal the beginning of a weekend long feast and party during autumn of each year. And each year he is reincarnated.

The Eskimos and Polynesians are known to have ceremoniously "recycled" people who were burdensome to the society because of physical or mental defect, age, or food shortage. In ancient Greece, "Burn him, burn him!" signal the beginning of a weekend long feast and party during autumn of each year. And each year he is reincarnated. The Eskimos and Polynesians are known to have ceremoniously "recycled" people who were burdensome to the society because of physical or mental defect, age, or food shortage. In ancient Greece, it was considered only "good manners" to drink the hemlock when one became old and infirm. Death was not hated and feared among those peoples as it is today. It was considered merely a "passing through" to another plane of existence from which one might return. In some cases, the victim was greatly honored. Aging kings and heroes were sacrificed in some cultures, their blood spread on the fields to ensure future fertility. Such a rite might have been symbolic of impregnating the Goddess before her withdrawal into the underworld. Since the Goddess emerged every spring, just as the sun was reborn each morning after visiting the "other world" each night, the cycle of life and death was balanced for these peoples, even unto their deities.

Christians too believed in reincarnation until about the fifth century A.C.E. ("after the coming of the man," as A.D. anno Domini, without accepting the implication that time began when Jesus was born). However, the Church doctrine that Jesus was a scapegoat for the sins of those who confessed and repented, even upon the deathbed, relieved the sinner from personal responsibility for his behavior. That doctrine was contradictory to the belief in reincarnation which emphasized that social debts incurred in the present life would be paid in the future one. Since, if you were a cruel king or pope you might be reborn as a slave or pagan (literal translation; peasant), belief in reincarnation imposed a certain restraint on the exercise of power. During the Dark Ages, it was important to those who had power to be able to retain it, using whatever harsh means were necessary and later being absolved of sin by the clergy. The economic hard times made those in power choose between sharing more of their wealth with the peasantry upon whose labor they depended or forcing those peasants to continue their labors while having less to eat. The psychological and economic advantages of a belief system which allowed one to be forgiven for the harm one did to others, without having to repay the people harmed, are obvious. While Jesus taught that, in our

love for one another, we should be able to forgive one another's weaknesses and mistakes "seven times seven," he never said that a third party could forgive the first party for harming a second party. Only a bureaucracy could come up with an idea like that.

The belief in reincarnation and the notion that each action produces its own appropriate reac-

tion, no matter how long delayed, is important to the understanding of Samhain. This holiday was the time when the barriers between past, present, and future were minimal as the old year ended and the new one began, thus making one aware of how past actions affect the present and future. This concept is echoed in the Jewish Yom Kippur, a time of atonement for past misdeeds, which occurs just before Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year. Reincarnation also held that the souls of those

who had died dwell on other psychic planes until they are ready to re-enter the plane of "life on Earth." At Samhain, the time of changing the seasons, it was believed that a passage opened between the planes of psychic existence to permit the Lady of fertility and nurturance to retire and rest for the winter and the Lord of animals of the hunt, and of death to emerge. The image of the ruling spirits of winter is always harsh, demanding, inspiring, and wild (i.e., not subject to mankind's wishes); these spirits delighted in tormenting humans who deserved it. Worse still, during the brief time when the passage between spiritual planes was open, communication with the spirits of those who had died became easier; thus one was subject to haunting by any spirit who held a grudge.

The fasting that took place on Samhain was not only in celebration of the "harvest home;" it was also Feile na Marbh (pronounced *feile na mohr*), the Feast of the Dead, a way of welcoming beloved shades to the warmth and friendliness of the family again. It was necessary to propitiate mischievous spirits by offering gifts (treas), but the spirits could sometimes provide information about things to come.

Divinatory rituals were very much a part of the Samhain celebration. Some might divine the identity of a future husband-to-be by the way that nuts jumped while being roasted in the fire. Or a girl might wash her nightdress in running water and hang it to dry before the fire on Samhain Eve to summon her future mate, who would enter and turn it over. In Ireland, it is still very much a custom to bake "barm brack," a dark loaf made with dried fruit, and nuts and "articles of fate." It's thought that a ring found in a slice of barm brack predicts a marriage within twelve months, a pea means poverty while a bean foretells wealth, a stick indicates violence, particularly between life partners, and a rag promises the finder a life unmarried.

While Jesus taught that, in our

teachings of Jesus, but they didn't find them incompatible with the traditions of the Goddess, who also taught and represented the principles of love and nurturance. So the people simply gave respect and reverence to both. Obviously, such plurality dilutes the power and authority of the priests of any religion. If the purpose of the (organized) religion is worship, then power isn't important and plurality is permissible. But if the purpose of the (organized) religion is power, then worship may be sacrificed in the interest of unity. Thus, the Church re-scheduled its day of reverence for departed saints, All Hallows Day, from May 13th to November 1st, making October 31st All Hallows Eve or Halloween. Now the pagans had to choose between Samhain or All Hallows, and both economic and physical sanctions could be applied by the priests and land barons against those peasants who chose incorrectly. Nevertheless, celebration of the holiday retained many of the traditional rituals of Samhain (giving gifts or treats to mischievous "spirits," bonfires, burning of effigies, divination) and most of the psychic quality that sensed a blurring of the barriers between spiritual planes and between time conceptions. In England, the Church patriarchs became so incensed that they abolished All Hallows holiday altogether and did not restore it until 1928 when it was thought that the old pagan associations were forgotten.

But the ancient beliefs and practices are tied to the Sun, the Moon, the Earth, the seasons and the deepest and most profound concern of mankind—conscious awareness of life and death. The rituals of Earth religions, like the ancient ones, are remarkably similar to the rituals of Earth religions, like the ancient ones. They are most often dedicated to gods whose names have changed, but the energies represented by the gods are archetypal to humankind and remain the same and recognizable, even through hundreds of name changes that have occurred over the centuries.

Many thanks to the following helpful sources: Janet and Stewart Farrar, *Eight Sabbats for Witches*; Marie-Louise von Franz, *Creation Myths*; Venetia Taylor, *Spirits in History*; Charles Squire, *Celtic Myth and Legend*; Valiente, *An ABC of Witchcraft Past & Present*.



Susannah Pass—A Movie Review

One of these weeks, if you're crazy enough to watch the 2 a.m. movie, you might get lucky and see an early-day Roy Rogers' movie called "Susannah Pass." Roy was a game warden who lived in a fire lookout tower but still wore his white cowboy hat and fancy boots. Dale Evans was a fishery biologist (with a Doctorate Degree) working at a California trout hatchery. Bullet was a puppy. Trigger was magnificent. Buttermilk wasn't a star and Pat Brady hadn't brought his jeep into the movies yet. Ah yes, the Sons of the Pioneers played dual roles as the likeable town drunks in jail, and as Roy's assistant wardens and roommates in the tower.

Now, you may ask, what does this have to do with Earth First! Well, the villains were evil oilmen, led by a dastardly banker, and an ex-convict oil geologist. There was a vast oil reserve located underneath the hatchery pond. The bad guys used seismic blasts to kill the trout in an attempt to close the hatchery and take control of the oil reserves. I could go on and on. The good guys rode horses and outran the truck-driving bad guys. The owner of the hatchery couldn't swim and drowned when his evil banker-brother shot his head and said, "There's more to this hatchery than producing trout for fishermen. These fish are a part of the wonder of nature for one and all to enjoy and protect."

—B.K.

"I may be arrested, I may be tried and thrown in jail, but I never will acquiesce or submit to authorities nor will I make peace with a system which degrades women to a mere incubator and which fattens on her innocent victims." —Emma Goldman, 1916

EARTH FIRST! EARTH FIRST! LOCAL GROUPS AND CONTACTS

Caribou Does Big Death Scene

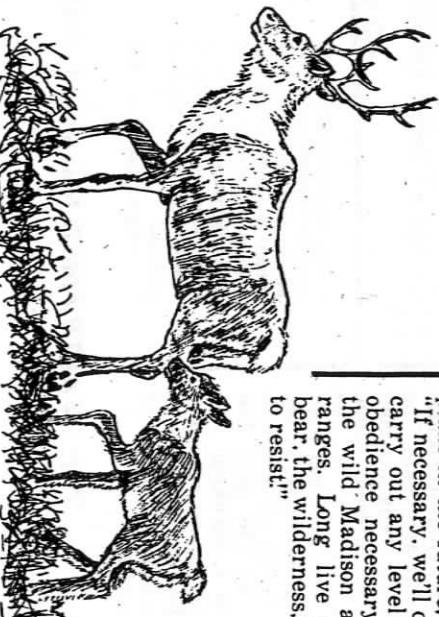
by Reuben Ellis

Just when you think you have all the environmental angst you can handle, just when revenge and passion are rising up your esophagus like too much caffeine, just when the moral detritus of Reaganomics and the American just for ever more expensive hag fish is washing up *your very own* pipes and flooding all over *your* bathroom floor... just as disenfranchisement is being sung in the epic mode comes more bad news from the northwest.

Rangifer Tarandus Montanus, the Selkirk mountain caribou is about to do the big death scene from Hamlet—for keepers. These caribou, which roam the wild, mountainous border of British Columbia and Idaho are the southernmost existing herd of wild caribou in North America. They are the *only* remaining caribou in the contiguous United States. And the latest count estimates the size of the herd at *57*. Biologists now say that illegal hunting, automobile traffic, powerful corridors and clearcut logging continue to shrink the caribou range. The population continues to decline—by some estimates down 50% in the last few years. The Selkirk caribou is a California condor with large Bambi eyes. And you know what—this is where the story really takes a turn toward the ugly—the Selkirk caribou is *not* even included on the federal government's list of endangered species! That's right, our boys in Washington just hate long goodbyes, so they're making the genocide of *Rangifer* short and sweet. The great ethical/moral sieve that directs our national land management policy is prepared to watch the demise of a great and important species.

You see, the Selkirk mountain caribou is a sort of barometer of wilderness. Their presence is an indication of healthy wilderness. If they disappear, it means somebody screwed up, probably irrevocably. Part of the Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho is currently under consideration for wilderness classification. Included is part of the remaining caribou range. Wilderness designation for all RARE II lands in the Selkirks and endangered species classification for *Rangifer* are urgent priorities if we want to do right by this animal. We humans are getting a nasty reputation for greed and extinction. As a result, the caribou is in trouble. We are in trouble. Earth Firsters... take your cue!

For more information on the Selkirk mountain caribou and the many incompetents and douchebags trying to seal its fate write Star Rt. 1, Box 100, Bonners Ferry, ID 83805.



Reuben
Ellis

The Lee Metcalf National Preserve and Wilderness

Earth First! Montana has called for the creation of a Lee Metcalf National Preserve and Wilderness of about 925,000 acres in southwestern Montana, directly adjacent to Yellowstone National Park.

The proposal calls for two large wilderness units within the pre-service, the return of all Burton/Northern "checkerboard lands" to the federal government, acquisition of scenic easements for other private lands within the unit, a 5-year phaseout of the Big Sky Resort, revocation of the Skystone Special Use Permit, Wild and Scenic River designation for the Madison, Gallatin, and Yellowstone Rivers, withdrawal from mineral entry for the entire preserve, designation of a "Scenic Highway Corridor," and a national system of "Wilderness Recovery Areas."

Howie Wolke, the EF! Wyoming/Montana Wilderness Coordinator said, "This is the only way to insure protection for this vital link in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. The Forest Service obviously can't do the job."

A spokesperson for the EF! Montana group added, "John Melcher has gone too far! His anti-wilderness bill and efforts to accommodate Burlington/Northern's every whim are an insult to the memory of Senator Lee Metcalf, a great conservationist. The Senator from Burlington/Northern is not representing the people of Montana. He has forced us to fight back."

Current threats to the wild nature of the area are numerous: power corridors, commercial ski development, subdivisions and other developments are all proposed or proceeding within the proposed preserve.

The Lee Metcalf National Preserve and Wilderness would include two wilderness units. The Gallatin Range unit would follow the boundaries drawn by the late Senator Metcalf (S.393) and generally supported by Montana citizens. The Taylor-Hilgard unit would also follow the S.393 boundary, but would also add approximately 50,000 additional acres, mostly in three areas: Mt. Hebgen, the Taylor Fork, and an area just south of Big Sky on lands currently "owned" by Burlington/Northern. The controversial Jack Creek area is included in the Taylor-Hilgard unit, and existing access to private ranches would remain open within the Taylor Fork addition.

Wolke also criticized other Montana conservation groups for their compromising positions. "The Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Madison-Gallatin Alliance, and Montana Wilderness Association are not willing to fight fire with fire. They're so busy trying to cut a deal with Senator Metcalf that they've nearly given away the entire ballgame."

When asked about Earth First! plans in the future, Wolke said, "If necessary, we'll organize and carry out any level of civil disobedience necessary to protect the wild Madison and Gallatin ranges. Long live the Grizzly bear, the wilderness, and the will to resist!"

EARTH FIRST! LOCAL GROUPS AND CONTACTS

If you want to become involved with other EARTH FIRST!ers in your area, contact one of the folks listed below. If you'd like to start a local group of EF!, or be a local contact, contact Tony Moore 316 E Spruce #2 Missoula MT 59801 (406) 728-5493.

AUSTRALIA

John Seed
Rainforest Information Centre
22 Tearia St Lismore 2480
New South Wales, Australia.

ARKANSAS

Tom Pegson
SR 20586
Fairbanks, AK 99701

ARIZONA

Paul Hirt
Box 40154
Tucson, AZ 85717
(602) 882-0830

CALIFORNIA

Bill Coleman
924 N. Taylor
Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 664-7127

ARIZONA

Johnayne R. Stevens
65 Vine St.
Reno, NV 89503

NEVADA

Bob Ludd
246 Fawn Ridge
Mountainside, NJ 07092
(201) 233-7656(N) 624-7446 (D)

NEW MEXICO

Neil Cobb
3771 Circle Dr
W. Fresno, CA 93704
(209) 229-0272

MINNESOTA

Tim Jeffries
22 Claus Circle
Fairfax, CA 94930
(415) 456-7433

NEW JERSEY

San Francisco—Phillip Friedmann
2300 Ortega St.
San Francisco, CA 94122
(415) 665-0794

NEW YORK

San Luis Obispo—Jean C.
1214 B Mill St
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
425 Washington #6
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(408) 426-9266

NEW YORK

Troy—Ralph Meima
251 Liberty St
Troy, NY 12180
(518) 272-2496

NEW YORK

Tully—Milton Bieber
Stevens Rd RD #1
Tully, NY 13129
(315) 696-8072

NORTH CAROLINA

Andrews—Hank Fonda
RT 1 Box 640B
Andrews, NC 28901

NEW YORK

Star—Ron & Sue Correll
Star, NC 27556

NEW YORK

Rik Thuesen
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, OH 45387 or
8438 Whitewood
Brecksville, OH 44141

NEW YORK

Greg Morris
744 NW 27th
Corvallis, OR 97330
(503) 753-6486

NEW YORK

Eugene—Greg Morris
7450 Jackson St.
(503) 236-7308 or
Melinda Lee
9945 SW Trotter Pl
Beaverton, OR 97005
(503) 646-0132

NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA
Prairie Grove Group EF!
Don Johnson
Woodside Farm
1841 S River Rd
Des Plaines, IL 60018
(312) 296-7960 or
Tim Byers
(312) 463-8045

NEW YORK

MAINE
Brunswick—Gary Lawless
POB 186
Brunswick, ME 04011
(207) 729-5083

Salt Lake City—Spurs Jackson
POB 26221
Salt Lake City, UT 84126
(801) 355-2154

VIRGINIA
Alan Kinchloe
Rt. 1 Box 54A
Milboro, VA 24460

WASHINGTON
Olympia—Randy Weeks
1221 Bing St
Olympia, WA 98502
(304) 738-2212

WEST VIRGINIA
J.R. Spruce
Box 222-A
RR 1
Ridgeley, WV 26753
(307) 733-8054

WYOMING
Nagasaki Johnson
Box 2617
Jackson, WY 83001
(307) 733-8054

WYOMING
Howie Wolke
Box 222-A
Ridgeley, WV 26753
(304) 738-2212

WYOMING
Olympia—Randy Weeks
1221 Bing St
Olympia, WA 98502
(801) 355-2154

WYOMING
Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83001
(307) 733-5343

NEVADA
Dave Foreman
POB 235
(602) 882-0830

MONTANA
Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83001
(702) 289-8636

NEVADA
Dave Foreman
POB 235
(603) 687-0085

OREGON
Gregg Morris
2570 Jackson St.
(503) 236-7308 or
Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83001
(702) 289-8636

NEVADA
Dave Foreman
POB 235
(603) 687-0085

OREGON
Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83001
(702) 289-8636

IDAHO
Dave Foreman
POB 235
(602) 882-0830

IDAHO
Bart Koehler
POB 235

IDAHO
Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83001
(702) 289-8636

IDAHO
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(702) 289-8636

IDAHO
Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83001
(702) 289-8636

IDAHO
Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83

EARTH FIRST! EARTH FIRST! EARTH FIRST!

THE BATTLE OF ELLIOT KNOB

—Paul Bratton

"The most important gathering in opposition to the invasion of our mountain's since Stonewall Jackson kicked the Yankees out of McDowell."

That was how one participant described the May 2nd (1982) victory celebration when more than 50 residents of northwestern Virginia gathered on Elliot Knob. Some might call that an exaggeration, but others saw the local victory over the combined forces of VEPCO, the U.S. Forest Service, and the chemical industry as even more phenomenal than Jackson's rout of the Union Army from these mountains 120 years ago. This time the battle wasn't fought with musket and cannon. Instead a dedicated band of rural residents had turned out with chainsaws and axes to defeat a Virginia Electric and Power Co. (VEPCO) plan to assault this highest peak in northwest Virginia with toxic chemicals.

For a year residents had opposed plans to aerial spray the two-mile long transmission right-of-way leading to the Knob.

The rugged Elliot Knob area of George Washington National Forest was allocated to nonwilderness under RARE II largely due to the presence of the powerline and public television relay antenna in the heart of the area.

The objections of nearby residents, an administrative appeal, and even an offer to voluntarily clear the right-of-way were all rejected by VEPCO and the Forest Service.

However, all was not lost. During the opposition to this project and other Forest Service actions, a loosely knit band of mountain residents had come together under the name Appalachian Survival.

Appalachian Survival was dedicated to defending a place and a way of life that is increasingly threatened. Soon thereafter Appalachian Survival became affiliated with Earth First!

With helicopter spraying scheduled for this summer, members of Appalachian Survival decided to take matters into their own hands.

On two spring weekends more than a dozen workers turned out determined to defeat the spray plan by the simple strategy of removing the spray targets. Tree species including maple, pine, and locust were cut and removed from the right-of-way. Low-growing plants like mountain laurel, blueberry, and bear oak were left to provide food and cover for wildlife as well as to inhibit future invasion by tree species.

Once the right-of-way was cleared, a public information campaign was carried out, culminating in the May 2nd celebration.

With reporters from local papers and radio calling the power company for a response to the action, VEPCO officials, after months of ignoring residents' concerns, were quick to quietly accept the manual clearing as removing the need for herbicide use on Elliot Knob.

Meanwhile the Forest Service took a "very dim view" of Appalachian Survival's action. George Washington National Forest spokesman Malcolm Cockerham announced there would be an investigation with possible trespass charges since the "cutting" was done without any authority.

According to AS member and nearby resident Paul Bratton,

"There may have been a technical violation but this was only to stop more serious violations that would have occurred with the spraying." Opponents saw contamination of nearby streams, wildlife in the area, and those who depend on the wildlife for sustenance as likely results of the spray project.

Despite repeated requests, the Forest Service had refused to monitor water quality in the spray area. Nor would the Forest Service or VEPCO address public concerns about the possible dioxin contamination from a 1975 right-of-way spraying with 2,4,5-T, a major component of Agent Orange.

This time around VEPCO had planned to use Krenite, a relatively new chemical with little data available on its environmental effects.

The chemical's label carries

these warnings: "Do not use on food crops. Do not allow drift or spray mist to contact desirable trees, shrubs or other plants, as injury may result. . . Do not contaminate any body of water."

AS Toxics Coordinator Judy Price stated, "Neither we, whose lives are bound to these mountains, nor government agencies like the Forest Service, nor corporations like VEPCO, can know what effect the spraying of Krenite on this right-of-way may have on us in the future. We do not know whether it will be dis-

covered that Krenite, or some contaminant or metabolite of Krenite, is persistent in animal flesh and carcinogenic. But we do know that we don't want our mountain to be used as a test site for toxic chemicals, nor do we wish to be guinea pigs for Dupont (who makes Krenite) or VEPCO."

In addition to stopping the aerial spray on Elliot Knob, workers were eager to prove that manual clearing provides a viable alternative to broadcast herbicide use. VEPCO had asserted that the spraying would cost \$1,700 compared to a cost of over \$5,000 for manual clearing. The Elliot Knob action publicized the fact that manual workers could have earned \$30 an hour (or an obviously absurd \$100 per hour at VEPCO's figure for manual clearing) for the 50 man and woman hours required for the clearing. In the future agencies will be forced to produce more honest cost comparisons as they seek to justify their herbicide projects.

To contact Appalachian Survival write Alan Kincheloe, Rt. 1, Box 54A, Millboro, VA 24460.

NOTE: While digging through the EFi files of our former editor we came across this regional editor dated from Virginia. It is a little dated but certainly worthy of your attention. Good Work, Appalachian Survival!

—Russell Means

*Please make checks payable

to the American Indian Treaty

Council Information Center (for

tax deductible contributions) and

send your contributions to the

Yellow Thunder Camp / Lakota

Nation/via P.O. Box 9188 / Rapid

City, South Dakota 57701.

—Russell Means

the August 14, 1981 incident was not investigated. They finally admitted that they did not think it was important.

To meet this new attack, we are

gathering seven movement

lawyers, well versed in grand

jury law, from around the

country to come in and aid our

court appointed attorneys. We

are also hiring a special investi-

gator to find out if there are any

relationships between Tollefson

and any law enforcement and

intelligence agencies. To do this

we need \$5,000. Please help by

contributing to the Yellow

Thunder Legal Defense Fund.

We also need your letters to call

for the investigation of the above

incidents. Please write the

agencies listed below.

We are standing together

against those local officials who

are trying to destroy our way of

life here at Yellow Thunder

Camp. We ask you to stand with us.

—Russell Means

Watt Goes A Courtin' in NV

Sept. 20

The Honorable James Watt

was forced to sneak in the back

door of Bliss Mansion in order to

be the "guest of honor" at a

Republican Party fundraiser in

Carson City.

Watt was to be the "star of the

show" at a \$125-a-head cocktail

and hors d'oeuvres affair, lo-

cated across the street from the

governor's mansion.

Instead, the show was stolen by

some 60 protesters who sang anti-

Watt songs from just outside the

mansion's white picket fence. The

spirited group also chanted,

"Dump Watt," and "Watt's

Wrong," to the dismay of the

finely dressed observers standing

on the front porch. Television

cameras captured the scene,

radio news reporters scampered

about, and newspaper reporters

busily scratched out interviews.

The loosely organized protest

was a direct result of Watt's

refusal to meet with a group of

Nevada conservationists. Organ-

izer Rose Strickland had sent

Watt a letter asking for a meeting

that would be "free of hostility."

Rose never got a reply, so there

she was holding a sign which

read "Zap Predatory Plutocrats

—Not Predators," and telling a

reporter, "We're here to make the

point that Nevadans do care

about about clean water, wildlife

and wilderness."

Charlie Watson, a long-time

Nevada conservationist, wore his

"Republicans for Wilderness"

shirt to the event. He told another

reporter, "Watt not only refuses

to meet with the public but his

BLM agency is busy eliminating

millions of acres of magnificent

"public lands" from wilderness

protection in Nevada."

Watt refused to venture outside

the white mansion to greet his

welcoming committee. Further-

more, the Secretary (who was

bedecked with a "Republican

Necktie"—festooned with

tiny elephants") did not invite the

singing protesters in for cham-

page and caviar. He apparently

was offended by placards that

read "Jesus Saves—Watt De-

stroys" and "This Land Was My

Land."

It was truly a grand scene for

Nevada conservationists. As a

finale the protesters, led by

Johnny Sagebrush, marched

around the mansion and sang

"When the saints go marching

in... Oh Lord, I want to be in that

number—to see James Watt pay

for his sins!"

As the diverse group of Ne-

vadans drifted homeward in the

coming darkness, a reporter

asked Johnny Sagebrush about

the protest. After noting that the

group of Nevadans formed "the

best singing group we've had" he

added, "Out here in the West, we

believe in giving a warm

welcome to foreign dignitaries."

—B.K.

MOVING?
SEND US
YOUR ADDRESS

NUCLEAR WAR AS AN ECOLOGICAL ISSUE

by Bill Devall

Book Review

Jonathan Schell, *The Fate of the Earth*, NY, Knopf, 1982, \$11.95 (paperback edition available in November)

Jonathan Schell calls us to think the unthinkable. The unthinkable is the possibility of nuclear war and the extinction of our species, *Homo sapiens*. Schell's essays, which were originally published in *New Yorker* magazine, have been criticized, discussed and praised by many commentators in the news media, and debates over disarmament and national defense.

There are many books now available on the social, economic and ecological consequences of nuclear war, but Schell is one of the first to thoroughly discuss the "second death," the extinction of our species. Nuclear war, says Schell, is not just another war, not just new technology applied to some goal. There can be no winners in an all-out nuclear war, only losers. Such terms as "limited exchange of nuclear devices" or "tactical nuclear war" are absurd. Death is the only victor. The nuclear peril, Schell asserts, "is rooted in basic scientific knowledge, which is likely to last as long as mankind does. But in the presence of that peril opposite poles of response... are possible, and the quality of the lives we live together is conditioned in opposite ways according to which response we choose. The choice is really between two entire ways of life. One response is to decline to face the peril, and thus to go on piling up the instruments of doom year after year until, by accident or design, they go off. The other response is to recognize the peril, dismantle the weapons, and arrange the political affairs of the earth so that the weapons will not be built again." (148)

The threat of nuclear holocaust is the lack of historical precedent. Nuclear war is not just bigger warfare than ever witnessed in history; it is a different type of warfare. It threatens the extinction of all future generations of our species and our reflections on this "second death" require a kind of mental zen gymnastics. Politics do not suffice. Nor will rational assessment of the consequences of nuclear warfare help us much. There is too much uncertainty on the effects—immediate, short range and long range—to make any "scientific predictions." Yet, what would a wise and prudent person do knowing what little we do know about nuclear warfare from the experiences in Hiroshima and the atmospheric tests in Nevada and the South Pacific? Certainly we do not wish to experiment further with nuclear bombs. As Schell says, "...there are restrictions on experimenting with human beings; when the results might be injurious, laboratory animals are used instead. However, in investigating the properties of the earth we lack

even any recourse that would be analogous to the use of these animals, for if we have no extra, dispensable earths to experiment with, neither are we in possession of any planets bearing life of some different sort." (77)

Even if some humans escaped a nuclear exchange between superpowers, the planet may suffer such damage that future generations of humans could not live on the earth. Thus Schell argues that environmentalists should take up the issue of nuclear war as an ecological issue.

Schell says other threats to the environment are mere foothills to the Everest of the threat of nuclear war.

"Both the effort to preserve the environment and the effort to save the species from extinction are enriched and strengthened by this nuclear arms would be enriched and strengthened by this ecological movement, which, in an otherwise unblemished natural world, would gain the human mastery over nature has man were an unwanted intruder in the heart of its concern." (111)

In the next paragraph, however, Schell says, "seen as a planetary event, the rising tide of

clulsion that many seminal thinkers have made, without crediting these thinkers. Schell dabbles at metaphysics and epistemology but his argument is not as strong as it could be if he had incorporated the work of Theodore Roszak, Lewis Mumford, Jacques Ellul and Marty Berman, in his essays.

In Schell's analysis the earth is still a collection of natural resources which serve one species, *Homo sapiens*. He sees humans as the measure and measurer of all value on earth and ultimate holocaust is the extinction of this "favored species."

It is not that environmental/ecological philosophers have been misanthropic, but they understand the central ecological insight of John Muir, Aldo Leopold and other ecologists, that our species is only one species. What causes the extinction of this

war as politics then economic development is also "logical."

The rising species extinction RATE not the possible extinction of our own species, is the primary concern of ecologists. The destruction of the Amazon forests and the possible extinction of 20-25%

nuclear war our primary concern, I suggest, putting nuclear war in the deeper context of analysis of human mastery over

"normal" economic development during the next 20 to 30 years is just as much of a holocaust as nuclear war.

Rather than reordering the priorities of the environmental movement to make the threat of nuclear war our primary concern, I suggest, putting nuclear war in the deeper context of analysis of human mastery over

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continued from page 1
duction of 35,000 acres on the basis of this exception. "In each of the cases where BLM wielded this criminal 'exception' scalpel it managed to simultaneously remove significant jeopardizing private interests.

Wild Lands Slashed

Mt. Ellen was a 156,000-acre area in the Henry Mountains. BLM field notes suggested that over 140,000 acres were roadless, but BLM only identified a 24,600-acre Wilderness Study Area. It is common knowledge that a major part of the deleted roadless area contains recoverable coal, and is controlled by AMAX Coal Corporation (BLM was just beginning its coal suitability study). Tremendous public furor forced a reinstatement of 33,880 acres of the Blue Hills badlands; but BLM cited the new "exception" for the deletion of the remaining 55,000 acres (actually 80,000 acres—BLM never has cited accurate acreage figures). The new boundaries of the now 54,480-acre study area coincided *precisely* with the geological formation bounding the known recoverable coal reserves. This parsimonious reinstatement actually eliminated 11,000 acres of the roadless area claimed by Exxon in May, 1980 (just six months prior to BLM's decision); 16,000 acres claimed by Schauss Exploration in December, 1979; and 2,000 acres claimed by Homestake Mining in December, 1978. In the final BLM study area, only a few hundred acres with some 30-year-old noncorporate claims remained. That special "exception" was indeed a useful tool for defining "character change."

Mount Pennell is the sister-peak in the Henry Mountains and a 159,650-acre inventory unit. BLM could not acknowledge the wilderness character in Mount Pennell without also acknowledging Mount Pennell. But this area contained the magnificent Swap Mesa adjacent to the Capitol Reef proposed wilderness, and Ellen without also acknowledging Mount Pennell. So BLM finally applied the new "exception" to delete the remaining 20,000 offending acres (actually 30,000+ acres) and reduced the true 130,000 acre roadless area to a 27,300 acre Study Area. The final boundary once again coincidentally approximated the geological formation containing the known, stripable coal reserves and conveniently eliminated 42,000 of the 45,000 troublesome acres (the majority of which were around Swap Mesa).

This absurd administrative pencil line just happened to eliminate 11,000 acres claimed by Plateau Resources between 1975 and 1977; 23,000 acres claimed by Ranchers Exploration and Development Corporation in March 1978; and over 33,000 acres claimed by Exxon Corporation between 1977 and 1980.

An additional 10,000 acres of Exxon claimholdings lie within the final Mount Pennell Study Area. However, these extend up to 9,000 feet into the high mountain ridges. It would have been difficult if not impossible for BLM to eliminate all of the claims by arriving at some artificial boundary that was topographically different from the boundary next door on Mount Ellen. Unfortunately for BLM an isolated geologic feature in the

vicinity of the preferred study area. No Man's Mesa, had long been identified to the public as a potential outstanding natural area. It thus served as an anchor for the deletion of the remaining 55,000 acres (actually 80,000 acres—BLM never has cited accurate acreage figures). The new boundaries of the now 54,480-acre study area coincided *precisely* with the geological formation bounding the known recoverable coal reserves. This parsimonious reinstatement actually eliminated 11,000 acres of the roadless area claimed by Exxon in May, 1980 (just six months prior to BLM's decision); 16,000 acres claimed by Schauss Exploration in December, 1979; and 2,000 acres claimed by Homestake Mining in December, 1978. In the final BLM study area, only a few hundred acres with some 30-year-old noncorporate claims remained. That special "exception" was indeed a useful tool for defining "character change."

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tional Geographic expedition to the unexplored region in the early 1920s. BLM would have an equally difficult time dropping even further south into the Exxon claimholdings. Nevertheless, the feds still managed to whittle a 130,000-acre roadless area down to 27,300 acres, and simultaneously eliminate 90,000 out of 100,000 acres of extra-ordinary resource conflicts.

Fiddler Butte was a 101,310-acre area adjacent to NPS proposed wilderness on the Dirty Devil in Glen Canyon. Once again illegally, and this time without even an offending road as an excuse, BLM capriciously divided the single roadless area in two and simply dismissed the eastern 45,000 acres as non-wilderness. Of the 56,000 acres remaining to the west, BLM identified a 27,000 acre study area, and deleted an additional 20,000 acres on the basis of that by now razor-sharp "exception."

Few people were aware that the entire eastern deletion resided within a geologic formation containing the hottest deposit of tar sands in Utah, called the 'Desert Tar Sands Triangle.' Although this did not escape public reaction, BLM has simply refused to deal with the issue. Adding insult to injury the BLM neatly managed through its "special exception" to also find enough "character change" in the western half to remove 13,000 acres of Cotter Corporation claims, 3,000 acres claimed by Fischer-Watt, Inc., and 5,000 acres of claimholdings held by Buttes Resources. Of the 24,000 acres of corporate claims in the original inventory unit, and untold thousands of acres in corporate leases, only 50 such acres remained in the final Study Area.

Desolation Canyon was originally the largest BLM roadless area in the state (over 475,000 acres). The devils tricks used to fragment it included nicking off 82,000 acres by calling a pack-trail a road; identifying impassable boulder-strewn dry washes as roads; establishing a 40,000-acre roadless zone-of-influence around the magnificent Book Cliffs escarpment; and of course, by using the new "exception" to eliminate a final 50,000 roadless acres in two separate swipes.

But there is only enough space there to mention one "exception." BLM axed 20,000 roadless acres in the extreme north of the unit, claiming alternately that some of this offensive landscape was too flat and open (i.e., different in character?) and that some was too rugged and too steep (i.e., also different in character).

Along the edge of the roadless area in the vicinity of this deletion was a Getty Corporation oil and gas field. The geological formation defining the potential for further hydrocarbon discovery (the Thompson-Jack's Canyon deposit) just happened to correspond with BLM's special exception/character change/too steep-flat" deletion.

There is an additional curiosity in the boundary of the deleted area. One might expect that the geologic change in the oil-bearing formations would generally be replicated in a topographic change of the landscape and BLM's "exception" boundary followed such a topographic change for about 20 miles, with one divergence. A 2-mile segment of this boundary follows a north-south section line.

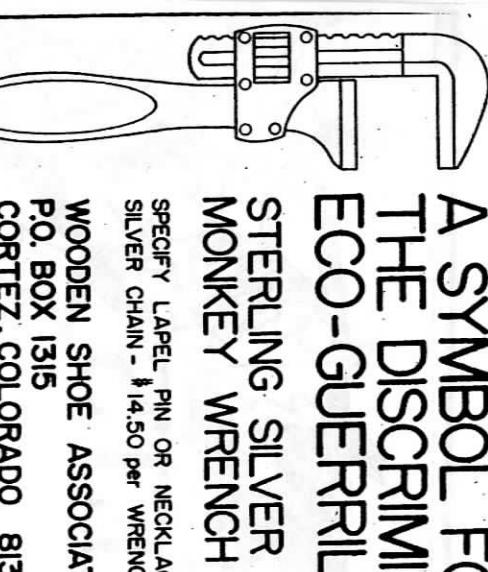
What a coincidence! Getty Oil's unitized Peeler's Point oil and gas lease follows the very same section line.

ABOUT EARTH FIRST!

There are two Earth Firsts. One is the grassroots movement without structure, hierarchy, organization, or bureaucracy. The other is *Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal*, which you hold in your hands. *EF!*, the paper, is an independent entity within the broad *EF!* movement and is designed to act as a communications medium for radical environmentalists. This way the *EARTH FIRST!* movement does not have to deal with the legal system or the burdens of organization. This arrangement is our solution to the problem of an anarchist group. The editorial policy of *EF!*, the publication, is set by *The Circle*, a group of thirteen active Earth Firsters around the country. They oversee our operation on a volunteer basis. Your subscription money, purchases of *EF!* snake oil & trinkets, and contributions fund the publishing of this paper. All additional money ("profit") will be granted to various aspects of the *EF!* movement to aid in our cause to preserve the green beauty and diversity of our Mother Earth. *Please subscribe or resubscribe today!*

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continued from page 1

the stream has broken through, the neck of a meander and flows through a slot in the rock about ten feet wide. The lower part of Grand Gulch, where it steepens and plunges into the deep canyon of the San Juan River, is a succession of pour-offs.

When Grand Gulch Primitive Area was designated in September, 1970, the boundaries were drawn rather narrowly to include only the 53 miles of main canyon that receive the most visitor use. Parts of several major side canyons are now included in Bullet Canyon and Pine Canyon Wilderness Study Areas. These tributaries have many outstanding examples of Anasazi art and architecture, and are presently used as access points for hiking into the Gulch proper.

Slickhorn Canyon meets the river about four miles upstream from Grand Gulch and gives its name to another large study area, although the mouth of this spectacular chasm lies in Park Service territory. The WSA includes Johns Canyon, and between the major canyons, Point Lookout Canyon provides a challenging and seldom-visited destination.

Two adjacent wilderness study areas, Fish Creek Canyon and Road Canyon, are divided by the Old Mormon Trail, still used and called the Snow Flat Road on county maps. Archeological values are significant in this area with many substantial mesa structures besides the canyon cliff dwellings. As in Grand Gulch, there is rock art to be found.

True to its name, Fish Creek has a small population of small fish who survive in its permanent pools. The waterfalls and hanging gardens add scenic luster to the canyon in its middle section, while the upper branches are nearly impassable with boulder jams. The lower part opens up to a wide valley with groves of cottonwoods and large Anasazi ruins against the canyon walls. Tributaries of Fish Creek, Owl Creek and McCloyd Canyons are configured much the same as the main branch and boast many more ruins, pour-offs and hard climbing to their rims. Owl Creek Canyon has a tremendous natural arch, named Nevills Arch, which towers high above the streambed flanked by a row of tall spires.

Road Canyon WSA, which includes the upper section of Lime Creek, has recently been the scene of oil and gas exploration by Shell Oil. New drill holes have been sunk inside the WSA boundaries on an existing road and in Lime Creek Canyon.

North of Fish Creek, on the north side of Utah 95 and just south of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, Mule Canyon WSA exists as a remnant of the inventory unit which included Arch Canyon, whose scenic and wilderness qualities have caused an appeal of the BLM decision to cut it from the review process.

West of Natural Bridges National Monument and northeast of the highway, Cheesebox Canyon WSA provides plenty of isolation. Deep and narrow, Cheesebox Canyon blocks out the sun with 400 foot walls of Cedar Mesa sandstone; its floor scoured by flash floods. Few hikers come to this canyon, with its echoing solitude and few signs of man. Dark Canyon is perhaps the most spectacular canyon that exists anywhere outside a national park. Over 1,000 feet deep, subject to devastating flash floods, Dark is a vast world in itself that can scarcely be seen in a week. Two other canyons included in the primitive area, Bowtie and Gypsum, are shorter but no less isolated. The area is home to one of Utah's largest communities of desert bighorn sheep.

Unlike Grand Gulch, which has been intensively managed and patrolled in order to guard its large concentration of archeological sites, Dark Canyon primitive area has been left pretty much alone by the BLM. No signs point the way in.

A journey up Dark Canyon is a special experience. The perennial stream runs through corridores of limestone, and its swimming pools provide the ingredients that makes summer backpacking a lot more fun than it usually is in the desert. Mile after mile, the layered canyon walls change their patterns. Youngs Canyon enters on the left as a beautiful waterfall. Petroglyphs mark the passage of ancient Indians. Farther up, in the forest, Ponderosa Pine grows in the canyon and Anasazi ruins can be seen on the ledges. When you eventually emerge, the groves of aspen come as a shock, reminding you of the elevation gain that came so imperceptibly one ledge at a time.

There are three more wilderness study areas in San Juan County, and these lie in the zone that surrounds Canyonlands National Park. They belong in the National Park. They belong in the park. It has eleven inventoried

New Mexico and the Bureau of Leasing Management

by Amanda Perry and

Monty de los Volcanes

First we suffered devastating management (IMP) violations in our New Mexico wilderness study areas such as scarifying seismic testing in our beloved West Potrillo Mountains (because BLM was asleep at the wheel). Now we face bureaucratic games with all the rules against us. In May the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) decided that privately-owned subsurface mineral rights were more important than (and take precedence over) federally-owned surface rights (split estates). This ruling favored Santa Fe Mining and resulted in four New Mexico WSAs being dropped from wilderness consider-

ation. Archeological sites and forms a portal to the park for backpackers coming in from the Beef Basin road on the south. Bridger Jack Mesa, already designated a BLM "outstanding natural area" is a WSA with only one way in. The top of the mesa has seen little use by man and has considerable research value because it has not been used as grazing land. Lockhart Basin WSA, which abuts the park boundary, would also be a logical place to expand Canyonlands. It includes a part of Indian Creek Canyon, a very scenic stream which flows through the park to the Colorado River.

BLM reports are due out in March 1983, followed by a comment period, and Earth First! will publish the news as soon as possible after the "site-specific analyses" are out. Elsewhere in Utah the pattern has been to eliminate as much land as possible from the process for whatever reason that can be plausibly mounted, and we can expect more of the same in San Juan. In asking one BLM'er why the WSAs were so small when Bob Marshall used to say a wilderness had to be big enough for a two-week pack trip, "I got told, 'You guys just have to hike slower.'" In the meantime, EF! research teams are putting together a series of wilderness proposals that will honestly reflect Bob Marshall's and Aldo Leopold's vision for a vast wilderness expanse in southern Utah.

Wilderness Study Areas

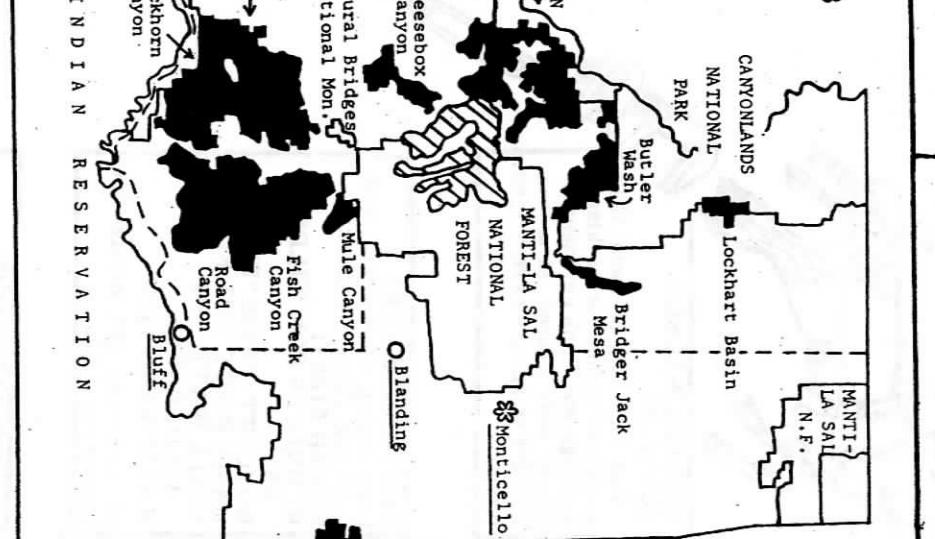
O 38 Town, County Seat
— Proposed Boundary, Escalante N.M. (June 1926)
■ Wilderness Study Areas and INSTANT STUDY AREAS (BLM)
■ Forest Service Proposed Wilderness (Dark Canyon-
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eration along with about 20 Arizona WSAs (including the pristine 130,000 acre Warm Springs unit near Kingman). The previous administration had debated this same issue with the ruling in our favor. We are losing wilderness because Jimmy Watt and Ronnie Ray gun have filled the solicitor's office with pro-development toadies of the corporate fat-cats. Not only are we losing four special wild areas in our state (the largest natural arch in NM is in one of them) but this outrageous travesty of justice could affect 20 additional New Mexico wilderness study areas (including the 100,000 acre El Malpais Instant Study Area which has already been recommended for wilderness designation by BLM). We will not allow our wild lands to be destroyed because of this bureaucratic nonsense!

Earth Firsters, be sentinels. Watch for similar outrages in your own states. Rise up against them! The fat-cats

are still thinking they're too small. Digger explained the difference between a reserve and what we get into legislated wilderness.

The EF! recommendations may be enlarged later in the process.) Following Earth First's lead, the middle-of-the-roaders submitted their proposal which wasn't a wholesale sell-out to BLM for a change. The proposal of the New Mexico BLM Wilderness Coalition (including the Sierra Club,

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New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, and Gila Wilderness Committee) did not drop any areas, did not reduce the size of any areas except for one, contained all the appealed intensive inventory areas, put back BLM had dropped and which had not been appealed by conservationists, and proposed road closures and the combining of several individual WSAs. BLM thought the EF! proposal was extreme, but they didn't know what to do with the NM wilderness Coalition's proposal. With the middle-of-the-roaders following the EF! lead we have a better chance of getting some good BLM wilderness designated. Work with the moderate groups like the Sierra Club in your state. Encourage them not to make any more sell-outs to BLM! Let's try to protect our wild lands with legislative gordon back East, including Jimmy Watt and Ronnie Ray gun, that we care about our lands. We want them to stay wild! No one shall exploit them with impunity! Being more militant and less compromising is the best way to insure that.

SNAKE OIL & TRINKETS

T-Shirts and Hats



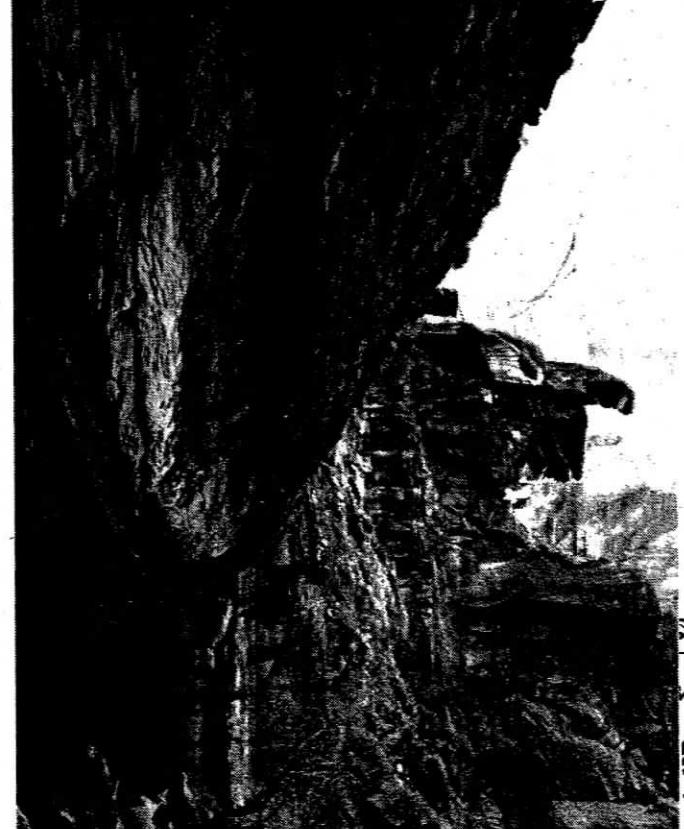
CALENDARS

1983 Earth First! Calendar

This is just one of fifty-two weeks in the 1983 Earth First! Calendar. The entire calendar includes nearly 1000 annotated conservation, natural, Luddite, radical, and gonzo dates: nearly 100 environmental and anarchist quotations; one dozen inspiring black & white photos of Earth First! in action (Glen Canyon, Damn Crack, Gros Ventre Rally, etc.); a listing of every Wilderness bill and every designated Wilderness Area (with dates), Jim Stiles' cracked Glen Canyon, Damn and Bill Turk's Defend the Wilderness on the front and back covers; not to mention lots of great graphics for the Earth Holidays (Full Moons and Sabbats) by Karen Tanner. All proceeds of course go to support the activities of Earth First! Order yours now. Buy 'em for Winter Solstice presents! Postpaid.

The 1983 Western Wilderness Calendar
A twelve-month full-color environmental wilderness calendar featuring the writings of Edward Abbey, Barry Lopez, Wallace Stegner, Ann Zwinger, John Nichols, Frank Waters, Lawrence Clark Powell and other noted western wilderness authors. An attempt will again be made to interpret their writings through extracting quotes, annotation and illustration, new and obscure dates and events and full-color photographs by some of the best wilderness photographers today: Philip Hyde, David Muench, Tom Till, David Summer, John Telford and a host of newcomers to round out the 1983 Western Wilderness Calendar.

1983 WESTERN WILDERNESS CALENDAR
With EF! imprint \$6.95 plus \$1 shipping.



THE 1983 WESTERN WILDERNESS CALENDAR

Fea of Lanterns	6	7	8	9	10	11	Hecate Day
1933 Highest known sea wave (112) recorded in Pacific Three Sisters Wilderness, OR*	1812 New Madrid Earthquake (most severe shock)	1909 Congress kills Hatch Act, OR	1942 Strawberry Mtn. Wild Area, OR	1942 Bridger PA, WY	1931 Bridger PA, WY	1911 Death Valley NM, CA	1809 Charles Darwin

1953 Rawhen Wild Area, CO+ 1953 San Fernando Earthquake, Los Angeles 1957 Nixon's ORV Executive Order (never enforced)

1961 Linville Gorge Wild Area, NC 1971 U.S. Court of Appeals rules against Alaska Pipeline

1972 Nixon banned 1973 U.S. Court of Appeals rules against Alaska Pipeline

1979 Charles Darwin

1982 Saguaro cactus kills David M. Grundman in self-defense

1982 Saguaro cactus kills David M. Grundman in self-defense

1982 Saguaro cactus kills David M. Grundman in self-defense

1982 Saguaro cactus kills David M. Grundman in self-defense

USGS TOPO MAPS

USGS sells you their topo maps for \$2 and most private dealers charge \$3 or more. EF! sells them to you for only \$1.75! To order, simply send us a list of maps you want (in alphabetical order by state specifying 7 1/2 or 15-minute quads) and a check for \$1.75 each. Maps will be shipped directly by USGS to you and you should receive your maps only 2 weeks from the day you sick your order in the mail to us. Contact either USGS or EF! for state indexes.

JUST \$1.75



Thinking Like A Mountain

(Words and music by B.N. Koehler—Fast three chord Country Progression)

G Well, I've been thinkin' like a mountain, all day long
G The North wind kills my spirit
G Don't you know there's something wrong?

G Well, I've been thinkin' like a mountain, all day long
G The North wind kills my spirit
G Don't you know there's something wrong?

D Well, there used to be some wolves here,
D runnin' wild beneath the moon
D Well, there used to be some wolves here,
D runnin' wild beneath the moon

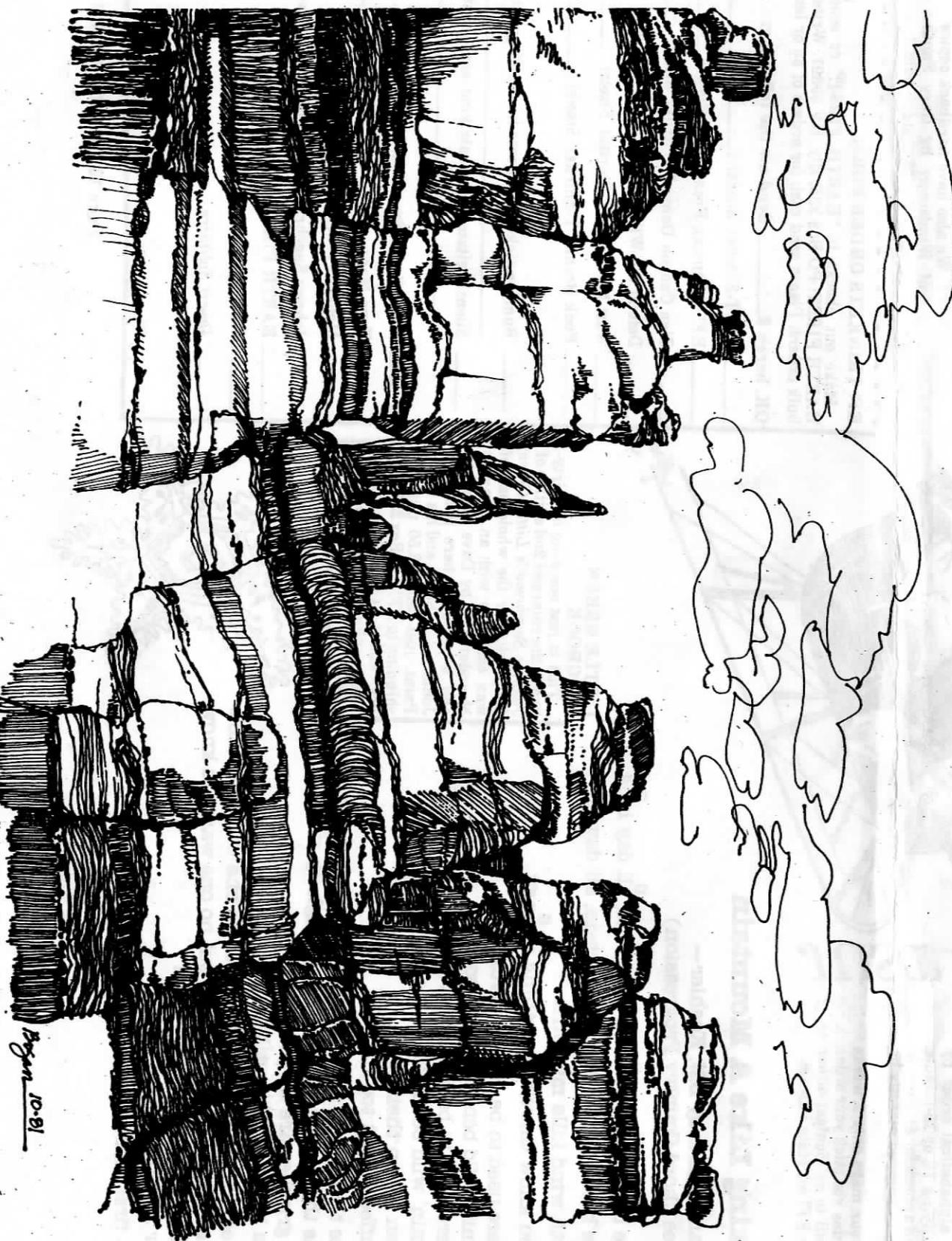
D One time there were some grizzlies, high up on this hill
D But the grizzlies are all gone now
D And this hill is deathly still

I've called out for their freedom, but no one wants to know
I've called out for their freedom, but no one wants to know
So, I pray for that old north wind
To cover me with snow
(Repeat first verse)

LITTLE GREEN SONGBOOK

This is just one song of thirty-two in the enlarged 2nd edition of *Johnny Sagebrush's Little Green Songbook*. For the whole ball of wax complete with an essay on Neanderthals by Dave Foreman and a passel of hero photos of Johnny Sagebrush and his horse, Paint, just send \$2.50 plus 50¢ shipping to EF!, P.O. Box 235, Ely, NV 89301. (All Little Green Songbooks autographed by Johnny.)

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